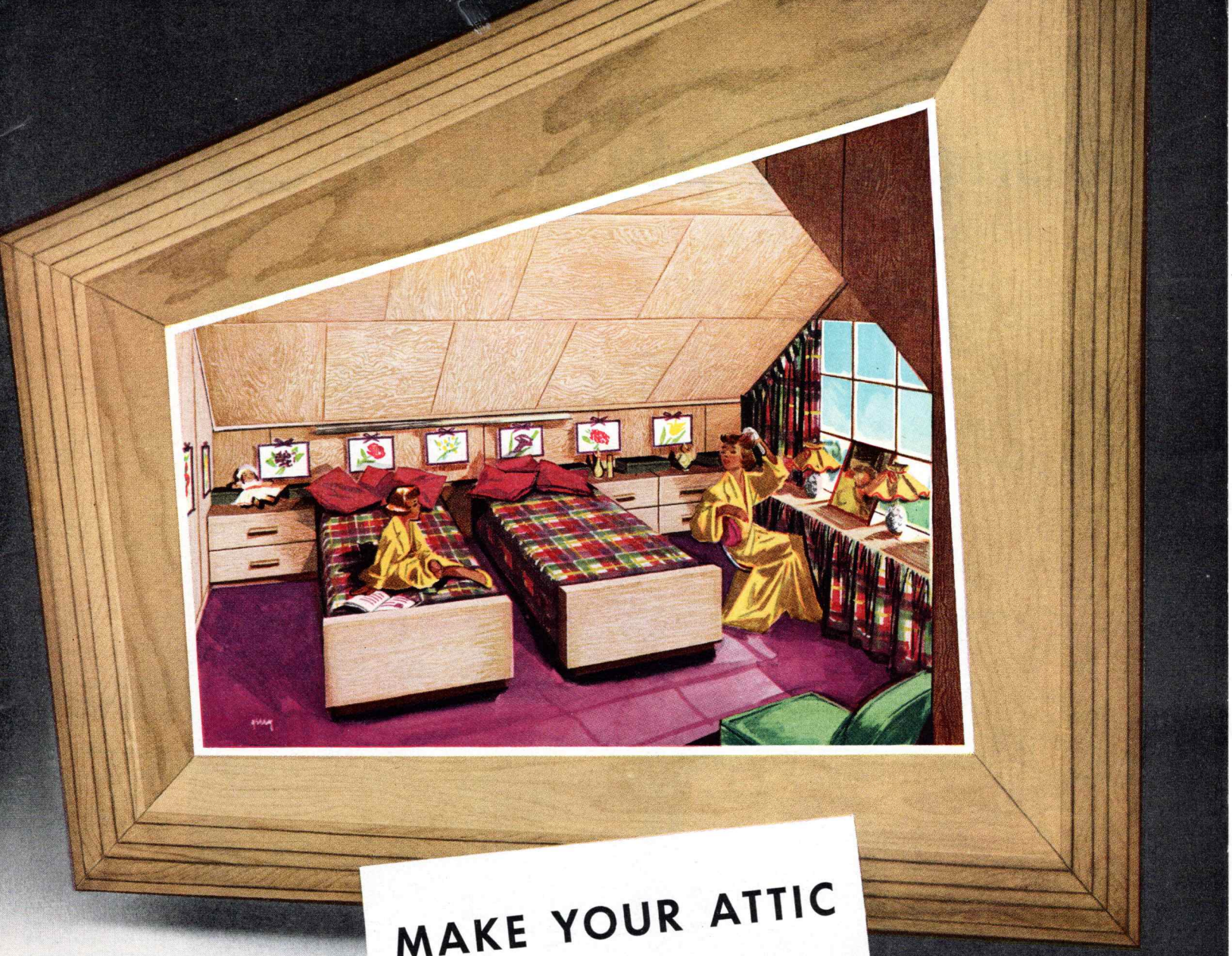


MAKE YOUR ATTIC

"Picture Pretty"

WITH

DOUGLAS FIR PLYWOOD

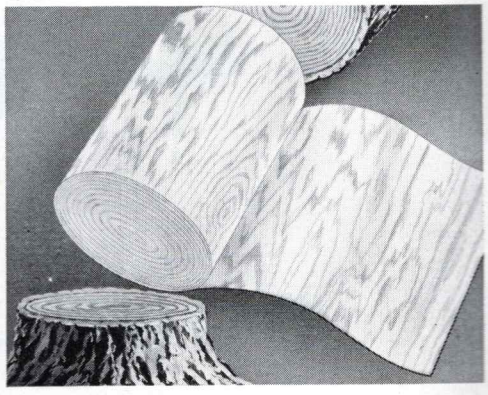
...and why plywood? Check

What boy wouldn't thrill to a room like this? Plywood wall and ceiling is painted to provide a striking background for the he-man western theme.

The room pictured on the cover has been given a light stain finish, which brings out the natural beauty of plywood's distinctive grain.

In this booklet are scores of ideas that will help you create rooms like these—picture-pretty rooms with Douglas fir plywood.

Modern machinery actually improves on nature to create Douglas fir plywood—America's Busiest Building Material. In giant lathes, huge Douglas fir logs are literally "unwound" into precise plys of wood. When cross-bonded under heat and pressure, these plys become light, strong, rigid panels of plywood—versatile real wood panels that help you build better . . . easier . . . faster.



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these advantages!

WHEN you choose Douglas fir plywood to help with a remodeling job—in attic, basement, or anywhere in the house—you get advantages offered only by America's Busiest Building Material.

For plywood is more than just a "wallboard."

True, it helps cover walls and ceilings swiftly and easily. But it does more—much more! Because plywood is real wood, it provides the warmth and charm of real wood paneling. The cross-banded panel construction of plywood gives it amazing strength and rigidity, real structural properties, too. Douglas fir plywood can't be beat for built-ins, cabinets, storage walls, fixed furniture.

Because plywood is real wood, it "works" just like any wood. More easily, in fact, because the cross-banded construction of plywood makes it light, split-proof, simple to saw and nail. Plywood isn't brittle. It won't dent or shatter. When you build with plywood, you need only a few ordinary carpentry tools—and the average skill to use them.

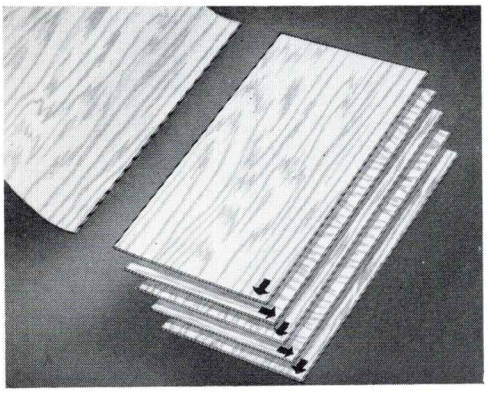
Because plywood is real wood, it's versatile and adaptable. As a paneling material, plywood fits any decorative scheme, modern or traditional. It finishes easily, too! Plywood can be painted, papered, stained or enameled. One of the most popular plywood finishes is the new light stain-glaze. With this, you have real wood paneling at its modern best—a soft, warm color tone of your own choosing, plus the distinctive beauty of plywood's natural grain pattern.

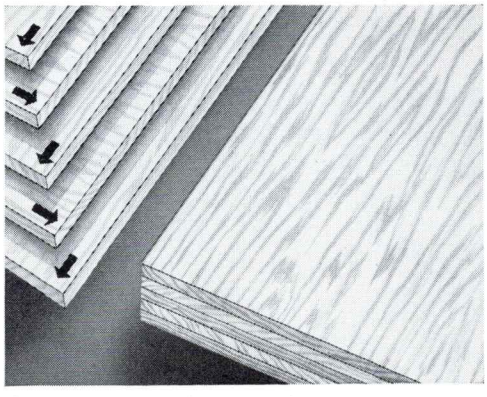
Because plywood is real wood, it brings wood's natural durability to your paneled walls. Here again, the cross-banding of a plywood panel gives added durability. Plywood is kick-proof and puncture-proof against all but the most unusual hazards. It takes "rumpus-roughness"—and likes it!

Because plywood is real wood in large, light panels, it speeds your work. It covers large areas quickly, yet is easy for one person to handle. (Most popular panel size is the standard 4′ x 8′ sheet. Others are manufactured, too. See your local retail lumber dealer.)

Check through this booklet. On pages 4, 5, 6 and 7, you'll find "idea-rooms" to help you in your planning. Pages 8 and 9 tell about the plywood grades to use for each job you plan. Pages 10, 11 and 12 detail the recommended paneling procedures, the best finishing methods, and other practical hints.

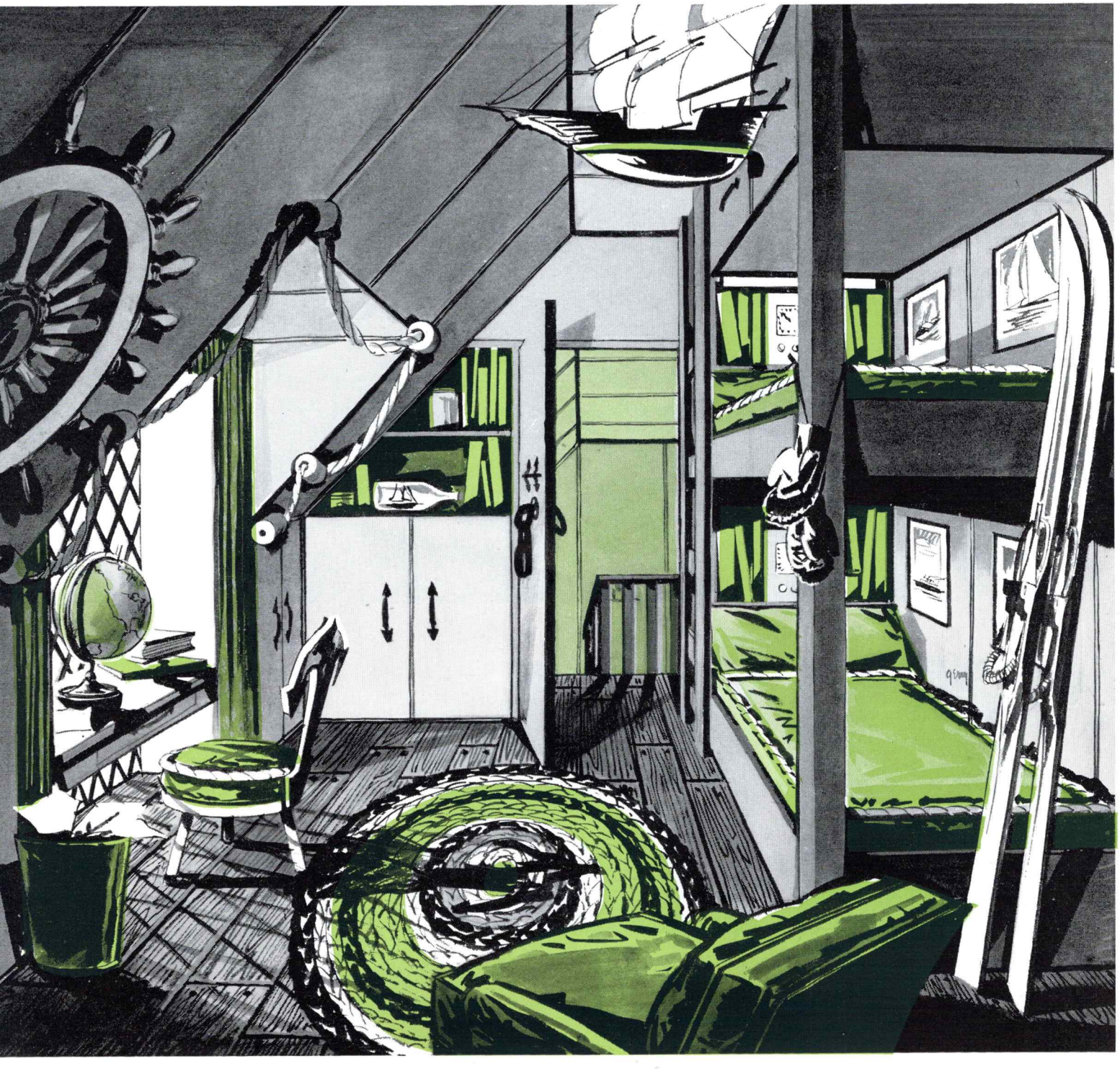
Follow the suggestions, and let Douglas fir plywood help make your attic picture-pretty. Few remodeling jobs you could do will return such a worthwhile dividend of living pleasure.





Bunk Room for a Boy...

Let this idea-room set you planning! Even if you use only half the average attic, you can create a snug study-play-bunkroom like this, where every inch of space is put to work. (The remaining area could be a girl's room, den, or just a place for storage.) Douglas fir plywood provides the real wood paneling on walls and ceilings—an attractive masculine note any boy will like.



... or Glamor for a Girl

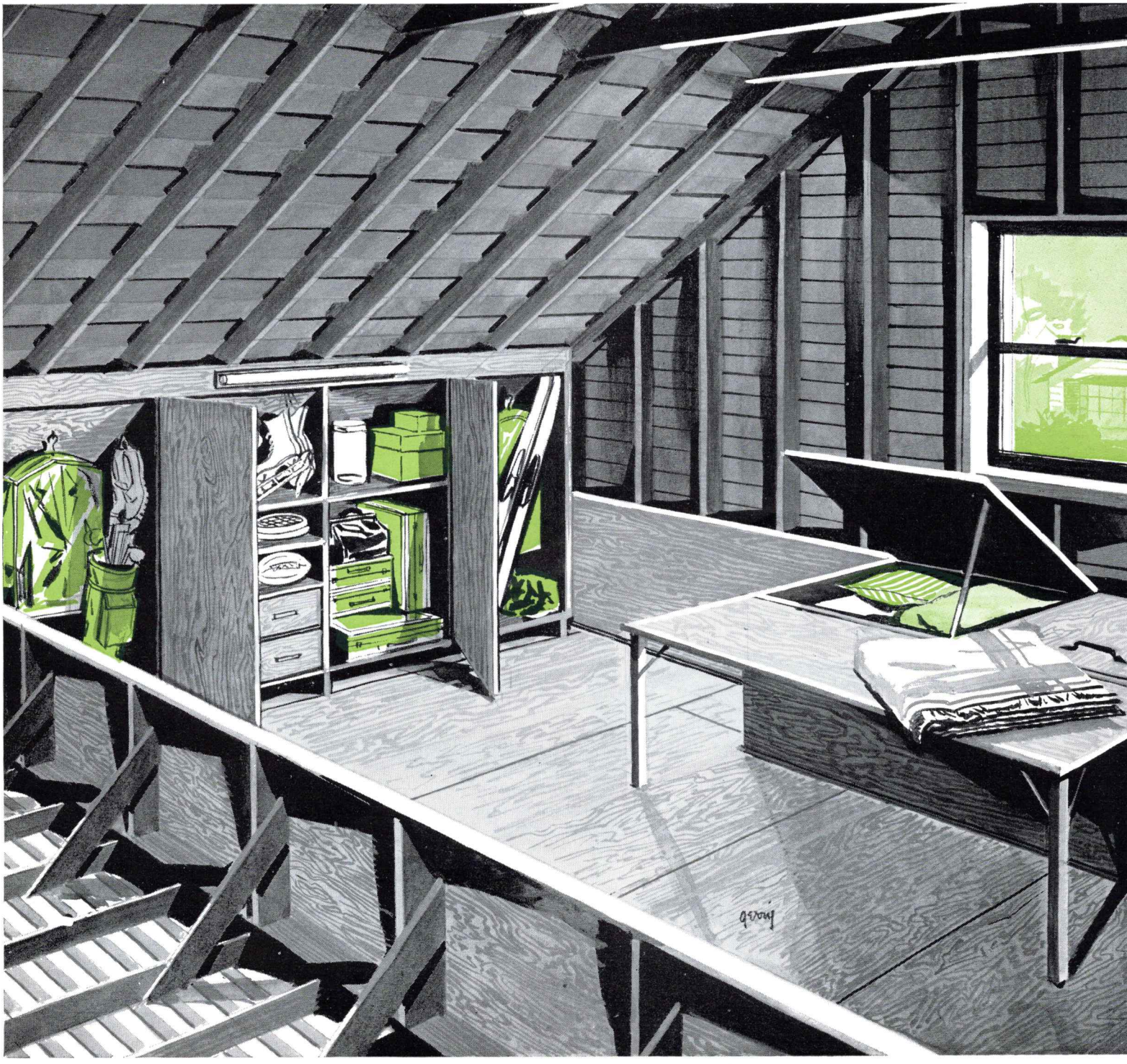
Practical, versatile plywood fits into any plan of feminine frills, too — as this romantic story-book room reveals. Here, a balcony is dramatized with a louvered door . . . the plywood-paneled walls are painted white, the ceiling given a light stain finish that brings out the natural, real wood beauty. Douglas fir plywood makes built-ins easy to plan and build, too!

A Room to Run a Hobby ...

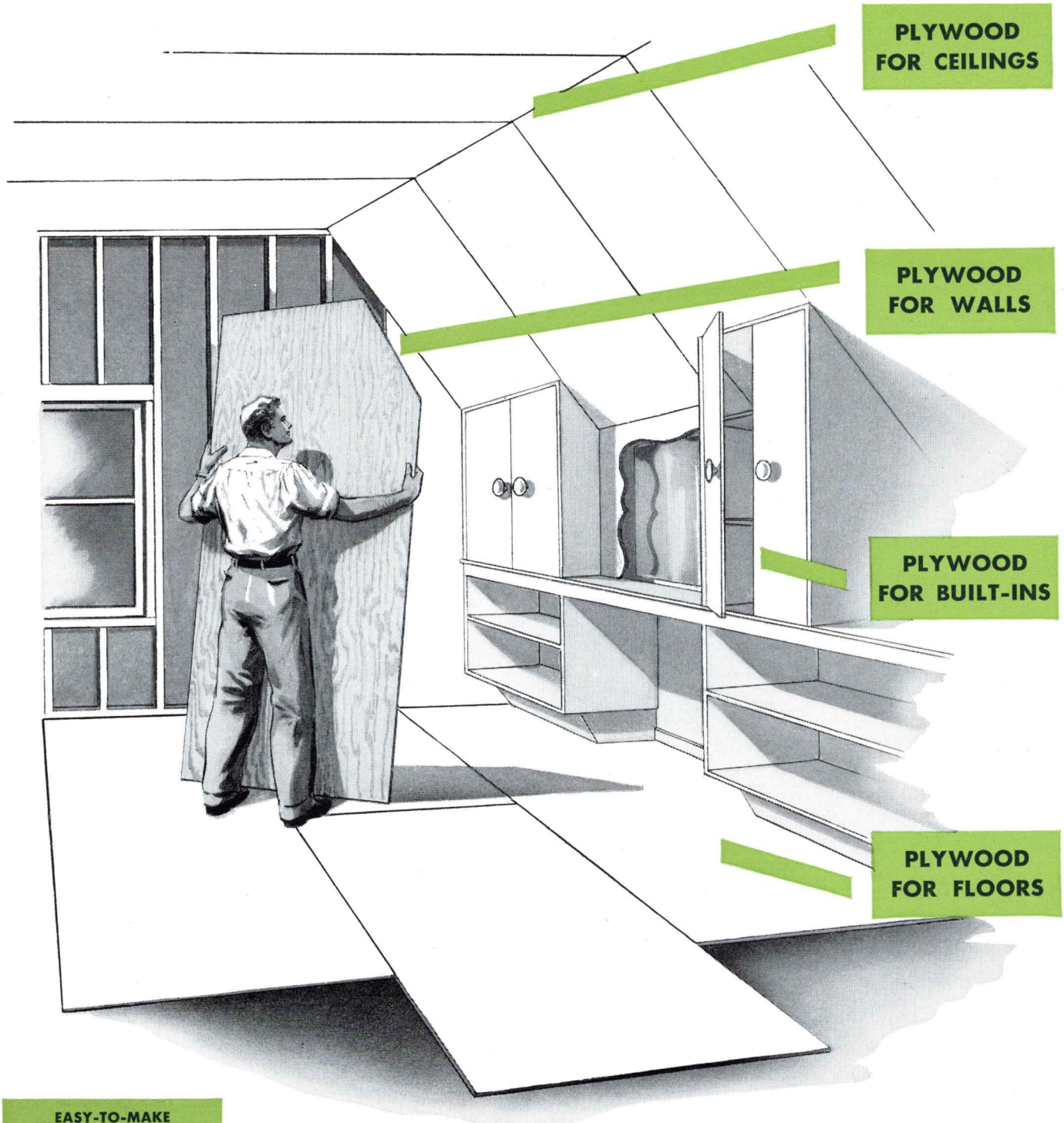
Why let spare-time interests take a back-seat . . . when imagination and a few panels of easy-to-work plywood can give you a room planned especially to house your hobby? Plywood does double-duty here, providing the warmth of real wood paneling . . . adding strength and rigidity to the window seat built-ins where there's ample storage for fun-time accessories.

... or Simplify Your Storage

What house ever has enough closet space for family needs? Here's an easy answer in a partially finished attic . . . where big, sturdy plywood panels provide covered bins, shelves and cabinets galore. Plan them to fit your particular storage requirements; Douglas fir plywood cuts to any size or shape. Use strong, rigid plywood panels for partitions and quickly-laid utility flooring, too.

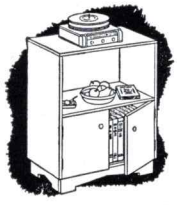


Use versatile plywood

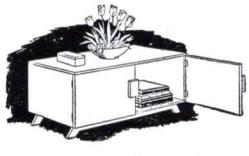


EASY-TO-MAKE OCCASIONAL FURNITURE OF PLYWOOD

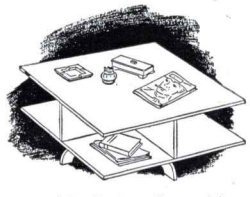
Plans for any of these easy-to-build plywood pieces at no cost. Write Douglas Fir Plywood Association, Tacoma 2, Washington.



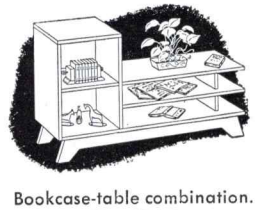
Trim, modern record cabinet.
Plan 50-100



Storage-coffee table.
Plan 49-30



Double-deck coffee table.
Plan 50-80



Bookcase-table combination.
Plan 50-90

for all these jobs!

You'll find Douglas fir plywood an "all-around-the-job" material. Your local retail lumber dealer can supply you with the Douglas fir plywood required for every phase of remodeling or building. Grades most useful in attic remodeling are described at the right.

You'll use plywood for paneling walls and ceilings . . . because these big sheets of real wood are so easy to apply, so sturdy and durable, so simple to finish to *your* taste. For such paneling, use PLYPANEL grade of Douglas fir plywood (see detailed description at the right). Plywood paneled walls and ceilings may be painted, papered, stained or enameled. If you plan to use a light stain finish —which brings out the warm, natural beauty of the wood grain—be sure to make careful selection and placement of panels for grain pattern and appearance. This will assure you the most pleasing over-all effect.

You'll use plywood for cabinets, built-ins, partitions, closets, doors, storage walls and fixtures. Here again, the big panels make building easier. They add strength, rigidity, and clean, attractive, modern lines. For such use, PLYPANEL may be applied wherever only one side of the panel is to be finished and in view. For applications where both sides of the panel are to be exposed and finished, Interior A-A or Interior A-B grades will be preferable.

You'll use plywood at the floor level, too. Here, the big, rigid panels can serve your needs best in several ways.

1. *If you plan to use a wall-to-wall covering such as carpeting, linoleum or asphalt tile, PLYPANEL provides the best possible base. With plywood there are few joints. That means a smoother surface, with virtually no danger of ridges or "humps" to mar the finish covering. If your attic already has a rough floor, lay ⅜" PLYPANEL over this; ¼" may also be used. If there is no floor, lay PLYPANEL directly over the joists; ⅝" usually preferred, ½" also used. This acts as both subfloor and covering base—a money-saving feature. Place panels across joists and block on panel edges.*

2. *If you are to use strip wood flooring, a PLYSCORD subfloor will assure maximum strength and rigidity — a superior deck for the application of the finish floor. Again ⅝" or ½" thickness of PLYSCORD is most popular; other thicknesses also used.*

3. *In rooms where there will be a minimum of traffic—such as the storage room suggested on page 7 — big, strong, rigid panels of Douglas fir plywood (usually ⅝" or ½" PLYPANEL) will give excellent service as the finish flooring itself, with no covering necessary.*

This grade-trademark—stamped on the back of the panel—identifies PlyPanel, the versatile "one-side" grade of Interior-type Douglas fir plywood. The face is smooth, paintable; also, with selection of panels for appearance and placement, beautiful light stain-glaze finishes provide distinctive mellow paneled interiors. The face may contain carefully-made repairs. For paneling, cabinets and built-ins, and underlay for wall-to-wall floor coverings.

This grade-trademark—stamped on the end of the panel—identifies the A-A "two-side" grade of Douglas fir plywood. Both face and back of an A-A panel are the same as the PlyPanel face, described above. Intended for applications where *both* sides will be exposed—cabinet doors, single panel partitions, etc. Sanded both sides.

This grade-trademark—stamped on the end of the panel—identifies the A-B grade of Interior-type Douglas fir plywood. The face of an A-B panel is the same as the PlyPanel face, described above. The back is paintable. In many "two-side" installations—doors, partitions, etc.—you'll find that the A-B grade will serve your purpose admirably. Sanded both sides, of course.

This grade-trademark—stamped on the back of the panel—identifies the unsanded construction grade of Douglas fir plywood, used for wall and roof sheathing and for subflooring. In attic remodeling, PlyScord will provide maximum strength and rigidity as a subflooring material, and will be found useful when walls are sheathed before paneling is applied.

NOTE:

All the grades detailed above are within the INTERIOR-TYPE of Douglas fir plywood—the type bonded with highly moisture-resistant (but NOT waterproof) glues. Interior-type is intended only for inside use. For all outdoor uses—for siding, boat building, outdoor furniture, etc.—waterproof-bond EXTERIOR-TYPE Douglas fir plywood should always be used. Exterior-type should also be used on installation around drainboards, showers and other places where water or abnormal moisture conditions may be encountered. The ® EXT-DFPA grade-trademark on the panel edge is your positive identification of this outdoor plywood. ® Grade trademark registered by Douglas Fir Plywood Association (DFPA).

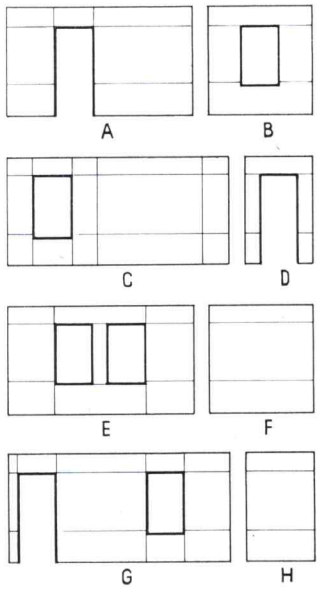
Create paneling effects of variety and charm with versatile Douglas fir plywood

Almost limitless are the paneling designs possible with Douglas fir plywood.

You can plan vertical arrangements which lend height . . . horizontal paneling to give breadth and sweep. Both can be combined in the same room . . . or you can vary the effect with special patterns made up of small panels.

It's best, naturally, to follow a few simple, basic rules.

When joints between panels are to be visible – as an added decorative touch – you should always work "from the openings" in your wall. In other words, start planning at the doors and windows. Line up the vertical joints with these openings (as illustrated in diagrams A, C, E and G at the right). Then divide the plain wall spaces into any desired orderly pattern.



A rough pencil sketch of the walls to be paneled will help you do this. As in the diagrams, plan to let joints between panels follow the pattern set by the vertical joints at the openings. This maintains a pleasing, symmetrical design—and avoids waste of material. For economy, cover larger wall areas first.

For special designs, such as patterns made up of small panels – 16″ to 24″ diamonds, squares, etc. – it is best to first sheathe the walls with 5/16″ PlyScord (see page 9), then apply the finish panels as desired.

For better wall construction, panels ⅜″ thick are recommended, over studs 16″ on centers, although ¼″ panels are used for economy. Three-eighth inch panels are fastened with 6d finish or casing nails, spaced 6″ o.c.; ¼″ panels with 4d finish nails.

The paneling of ceiling areas follows the same basic procedure as suggested for walls.

Add to the beauty of plywood paneling with decorative treatment of joints

Joints between plywood panels offer no problems; rather they can be emphasized to enhance the over-all effect. *Sketched are several suggested joint treatments.*

1. An attractive "veed" joint, formed by beveling the edge of each adjoining panel before installation. Nail to stud, countersink nails and fill with putty.

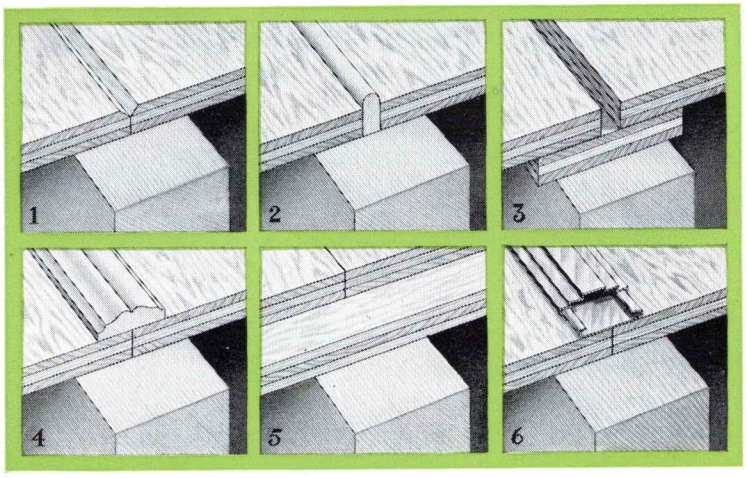
2. An inset bullnozed moulding makes an effective joint treatment. Panels and moulding are nailed to stud. Trim panels one-half the width of the moulding used, to keep joints on 16″ module.

3. Recessed joint formed by first nailing a plywood furring strip to stud, then nailing panels to furring strip. The opening—which creates a "shadow joint"—can be either narrow or wide. Trim panels to allow for space devoted to openings.

4. Standard decorative wood moulding, nailed into place as shown in diagram.

5. When small panels are to be used to create special designs, (diamonds, small squares, etc.), first sheathe walls or ceiling with PlyScord, placed with grains across the studs. Then apply PlyPanel as shown. Any joint treatments shown may be used; nail PlyPanel to studs or sheathing, and if desired spot-glue under edges.

6. Snap-on metal moulding. Panels are butted, the base of stock moulding fastened to stud through panels and the finish moulding snapped into place. Such mouldings are readily available at your dealer's.



It's easy . . . and fun . . . to finish smooth plywood surfaces

WHEN it comes to finishing plywood paneling, give your individuality full sway! Almost any type of finish can be used on plywood.

One of the most popular is the new light stain-glaze—a finish which brings out the full beauty of the wood grain, yet subdues the contrast to produce warm, colorful effects. Remember—when this finish is used, selection of panels before placement for grain pattern and appearance will assure the most pleasing effect. (See PlyPanel grade, Page 9.)

New Light-Stain Glaze

1. *A coat of interior white undercoat thinned 1 part undercoat to 1 part turpentine or painter's thinner. This may be wiped with a rag or dry-brushed for more grain show-through. When dry, sand lightly with fine sandpaper.*

2. *One coat of thinned white shellac or clear resin sealer (this seal coat may be thinned more or omitted if greater color penetration is desired). Sand lightly with fine sandpaper when dry.*

3. *One color coat. This may be interior undercoat or enamel, thinned as for step No. 1, or color in blending oils. Light stains might also be used. The color coat is applied thinly and wiped or dry-brushed to proper color tone. When dry, sand lightly with fine sandpaper.*

4. *One coat flat varnish. For best effect, the varnish may be steel-wooled.*

A limitless variety of colors and shades may be obtained by changing the color coat.

Economical Finishes

An inexpensive but pleasant "blond" finish can be obtained using an easy two-step procedure. First, a coat of interior white undercoat thinned so the wood pattern shows through; the undercoat may be tinted if color is desired. Then, a coat of clear shellac, lacquer or flat varnish to add durability.

Attractive and economical one-coat stain-wax finishes in various colors are marketed by a number of manufacturers. To retain the natural appearance of plywood, apply a coat of white shellac and flat varnish.

When using conventional dark stain on fir plywood, first apply clear resin sealer, followed by successive coats of stain and varnish. Sealer may be omitted if greater color contrast is desired.

Wallpaper

Panels should be closely butted, primed with a thin flat white paint, and joints filled with Swedish putty. Coat surface with a wheat flour paste to which has been added a gelatin glue size. Over the plywood, apply smooth wall liner, blank stock or smooth ¾-lb. deadening felt treated with the same paste and size. The wall liner, blank stock, or building felt, should be butted neatly and rolled smooth. Then, the wallpaper is hung in accordance with standard practice.

Enameled Walls

The very best possible results may be obtained by first covering the smooth PlyPanel with painter's canvas or inexpensive unbleached muslin. Follow these steps: Fill nail holes or hammer marks and joints with Swedish putty, using plasterer's trowel. Prime wood with thin flat white oil paint. Hang muslin as wallpaper with regular wallpaper paste, strained to remove lumps. When dry, apply coat of glue size. Over this any conventional finish can be applied with remarkably beautiful results.

Other Finishes

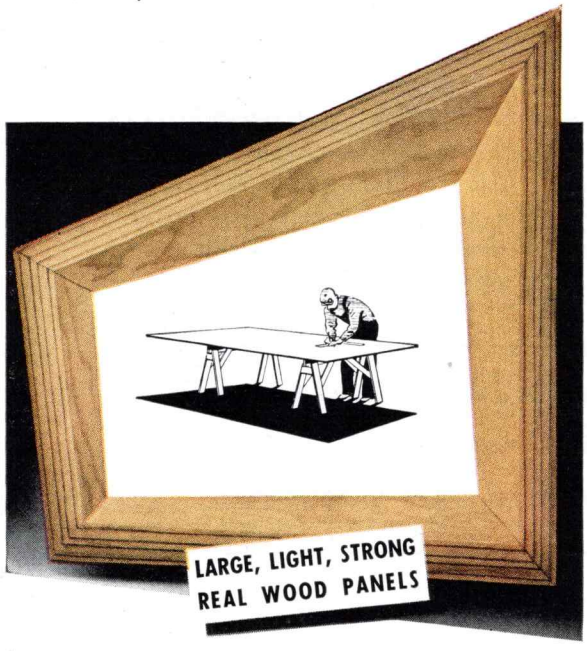
For water-thinned paints, the plywood should be sealed with a clear resin sealer or shellac to prevent grain raise. Paint coats then should be applied according to manufacturer's directions. Textured surfaces are obtained by priming with a regular undercoat followed by a heavy coat of stippling paint. The textured effect may be obtained by using a stipple brush, roller, sponge, etc.

USE EASY FHA TERMS! You can secure an FHA Title I loan when you remodel your attic with Douglas fir plywood — and pay for the cost on easy extended terms. See any bank or savings and loan association.

Douglas fir plywood helped create this charming basement room. Versatile plywood was used for wall paneling, cabinets and the decorative scrollwork around the nicknack shelves.

This booklet deals primarily with attic remodeling. But you can use these ideas—and the same suggested methods—to modernize any other part of your home with Douglas fir plywood. Fix up a play room, den or hobby room in the basement . . . lend low-cost glamour to any out-of-date room . . . create extra space with plywood cabinets, built-ins or storage walls. No other building material does so many jobs so easily . . . and so well.

See your local retail lumber dealer!



Douglas Fir Plywood

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